

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

[redacted] three 50X1
reports containing information on the following:

- TE ✓
a. Ammunition depots in Valea Ursului and Strajesti Forest. Date of Information: Mid-1958 to early 1960.
TE ✓
b. Rumanian military units and maneuvers / Date of Information: 1952-1959.
TE ✓
c. Antiaircraft artillery guns, 130mm., at Capu Midia training area. Date of Information: Mid-1958.

TE ✓ Reserve officer training regulation

Distribution of attachment:

Army: Retention

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	NSA	X	OCR		DIA	X	AID	
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34

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COUNTRY: Rumania

SUBJECT: Ammunition Depots in Valea Ursului and Strajesti Forest

DATE OF INFO:

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SOURCE:

1. Until mid-1958, an infantry regiment [] was stationed in Buzau and supported by a number of field artillery units and, possibly, a tank battalion. When the Soviet forces were being withdrawn from Rumania in mid-1958, this infantry regiment was disbanded and its personnel were dispersed among other units that had been detailed to assume the duties of the Soviets. One platoon of the infantry regiment had been posted to an ammunition depot in Valea Ursului, in a forest near Pitesti. The depot, used to store artillery and small arms ammunition, had been built since World War II and contained many underground structures and modern technical facilities, such as electric cranes and electrically operated doors. When the regiment was disbanded the entire depot, with its stock and equipment, was handed over by the Soviets to the Rumanian guard company posted there. The transfer took about two months, after which the Soviet unit was withdrawn.

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- 2 -

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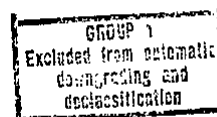
The Rumanians carried on with a reinforced company [redacted] of about 250 men, all from infantry units. This company was still stationed at the depot in mid-1959.

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2. In early 1960, the headquarters of a labor regiment (MFA constructie) was located in Craiova, and sub-units of the formation were dispersed throughout the ~~Craiova~~ ^{Craiova} and Pitesti provinces. In mid-1959, one of the regiment's sub-units [redacted] with a strength of about 200 men, was posted to an ammunition depot in the Strajesti forest, Dragasani district. The unit was assigned the construction of a number of brick and concrete buildings to replace the jerry-built wooden huts that had been set up there by the Soviet Army. By January 1960, 30 such stores had been completed. Building materials were transferred to the site by a spur line entering the depot.

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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : Miscellaneous Rumanian Military Units and Maneuvers

DATE OF INFO

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SOURCE

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1. In 1952, a school for artillery officers, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was located on Armata Rosie Street in Sibiu.
2. In 1953, the 2nd Signals Regiment was stationed in Someseni, near Cluj. [REDACTED]
3. In 1954, a 3-year flight school of the Rumanian Air Force was located at Ceacova, near Timisoara. Maj. Gen. Bulcan (fnu), a graduate of a Soviet military academy, was the commanding officer, and Capt. Farkas (fnu) was the officer in charge of training.
4. In 1956, the headquarters of the 81st Antiaircraft Artillery Corps [REDACTED] was stationed on Soseaua Oltenitei in Bucharest. The headquarters was responsible for the defense of the air space of Greater Bucharest. Col. Pompiliu Ionescu was the corps commander until

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- 2 -

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about 1957, when he was posted to the USSR for training and was relieved by Lt. Col. Fonofrei (fnu). A signals battalion serving the corps was stationed at the headquarters. It was commanded by Capt. Mihai Cantes who, in 1956, was dismissed from the service as a former Iron Guardist and was replaced by Capt. Nicolae Balosa. In 1958, Capt. Balosa was released (he subsequently became a streetcar driver in Bucharest) and was replaced by Capt. Arama (fnu), an officer from the Oltenia region. Some of the equipment of the signals battalion was permanently set up at the barracks, while a number of RAF and RSB sets were mounted on signal trucks. These vehicles seldom left the compound and, at times of aerial alert, their radion instruments were operated from the barracks. In 1956, some of the headquarters personnel attended courses, including a six-month drivers' course, in a forest near Otopeni, north of Bucharest, where one of the corps sub-units with the code name of Trifoi (clover) was stationed.

5. In late 1956, the headquarters of the Tudor Vladimirescu Division

[redacted] was located opposite the Military Academy in Bucharest.

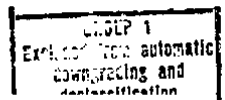
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The commander of the division was Col. Mrajeru (fnu), the chief of staff was Lt. Col. Bejan (fnu), and the commander of the motor transport company of the division was Capt. Don (fnu). The motor transport company occupied the same site as the division; it was equipped with both light and heavy armored vehicles.

6. In September 1957, large-scale maneuvers were held in the Iasi area. The exercises were modeled after the capture of the city by the Soviet Army in 1944 and were organized so that reserve units from the area

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- 3 -

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would attack from the east while the regular army units would defend the city. The maneuvers began east of the Prut River and included river-crossing under battle conditions. The final stage of the exercise was reached a few kilometers west of the town, when the attacking force dislodged the enemy. To achieve a uniform standard of performance, the reserve personnel who had been called up for this occasion spent the first ten days of the exercise in training and knitting together the various sub-units. During the next ten days, the maneuvers were carried out in full swing. In September 1959, reserves in the Iasi area were again called up for maneuvers. The first ten days of this exercise were also spent in training and crystallizing the units before the onset of actual maneuvers. This time, the object of the exercise was to establish a bridgehead across the Danube in the Galati area, under battle conditions. Some casualties resulted from covering fire with live ammunition and from drownings in the Danube. In September 1959, the commanding officer of the reserve units in the Iasi area was Gen. Matescu (fmu).

7. In 1957, the Rumanian Army introduced new regulations for the training of reserve officers, according to which noncommissioned officers with secondary schooling who were assigned to combat units were to undergo officers training before their release from compulsory service. A course for some 100 noncommissioned officers in this category was consequently held in October 1957 within the framework of a mechanized infantry regiment in Bistrita. The course, commanded by Capt. Carboreanu (fmu), lasted 45 days and consisted of instruction in

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- 4 -

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topography, river-crossing, weapons in use in the Rumanian Army, field training at the section, platoon, and company levels, and numerous night exercises. All participants in the course subsequently received their second-lieutenant commissions in the reserves.

8. In late 1957, an armored regiment [] was stationed in Bacau. The commander of the regiment was Maj. Mihulescu (fmu).
9. In 1958, the headquarters of a labor regiment of the Ministry of Armed Forces (MFA Constructie), [] was located in Timisoara. Battalions subordinate to the regiment operated in Timisoara, Craiova, and Cluj, where they constructed residential homes, apparently for military officers.
10. In 1959, an artillery unit [] was stationed in Roman, at barracks located on the same street (name unknown) as the city's only sugar factory, but separated from the factory by railroad tracks. The unit was subordinate to a division with headquarters in Iasi and consisted of eight or nine field gun batteries; the guns were drawn by ZIS trucks. Men of the artillery unit were billeted in three three-story buildings, opposite from which was stationed a motor transport unit (informant knew no details). The unit's ammunition was kept at underground stores on the same street, about 500 meters from the barrack buildings. Officers who had served in the unit included Col. Micu Alexandru, the commanding officer in 1959 [] Capt. Nicolae Subi, the political deputy [] (in 1957 he was transferred to a similar position at divisional headquarters in Iasi), Capt. Nicolae Triestaru, the quartermaster officer since about 1958, and Maj. P. Ionescu, the quartermaster officer until about 1958.

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COUNTRY : Rumania

SUBJECT : 130 mm Antiaircraft Artillery Guns at
Capu Midia

DATE OF INFO

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In mid-1958, a number of 130 mm. antiaircraft artillery guns were observed at the antiaircraft artillery firing range in Capu Midia, near Constanta. These guns, which were of a caliber not generally in use with the Rumanian Army, were held at that time by two anti-aircraft artillery units stationed in Bucharest and Ploesti respectively.

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